

HOUSE PASSES \$7,000,000,000 LOAN TO-DAY

FINAL
EDITION

The



World.

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To-Day's Weather—FAIR.

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CANADIANS CLOSE IN ON LENS; ST. QUENTIN IS READY TO FALL

PRESIDENT AND CABINET DECIDE ON FAR-REACHING PROGRAMME TO PUSH WAR

Every Able-Bodied American Must Do His Bit to Beat Kaiserism—May Put Embargo on Exports—Would Stimulate Crop Production.

By Samuel M. Williams.

(Special Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, April 14.—National service in some form by every able-bodied American is the far-reaching programme mapped out by President Wilson and the Cabinet for this war emergency.

The service will be military for some, but industrial for a far greater number of citizens. Each is to do his bit in the particular line where he can contribute most to national defense and national strength. In broad scope, these plans contemplate the following services:

Two million fighting men, enrolled and trained within two years.

Two hundred thousand navy men within one year.

Two million farm workers to supply the labor needed for increased crop production.

Two hundred thousand skilled artisans to build one thousand wooden ships for ocean carrying trade.

Five million skilled and unskilled workmen to produce war munitions and constituent materials for the United States and our allies in the war against Germany.

The extent to which these forces will be drafted and the degree of Government organization and control over them, is still to be worked out. It is quite possible that the principle of compulsory service will be applied to fill more branches of national service than the military and naval forces alone.

MAY DRAFT INDUSTRIAL ARMY AS WELL AS FIGHTING FORCE.

There was suggestion yesterday in the Cabinet meeting that selective conscription might be extended to all men between the ages of twenty-one and forty years for the purpose of securing highly efficient forces for the industrial army that must back up the fighting lines.

The proposed plan carried to its full extent contemplates the Government securing an adequate supply of human material through conscription, and then, by means of selective draft, picking out men for different branches of service according to national needs.

A good farmer or a skilled workman would be exempted from military service and assigned to the line of industrial duty where he was best qualified to help the Nation.

It is not contemplated at present that all these millions of men should be necessarily in direct Government pay, but by reason of exemption from military duty they can be put to productive service under Government supervision and regulation.

Representative Scott, Michigan, today introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to draft an army of 500,000 men from eighteen to sixty years to work on farms. They would receive the pay of any army private and be enlisted for two years.

MUST BUILD SHIPS TO SUPPLY OUR NEW ALLIES.

One of the first auxiliary industrial efforts of the Government is ship-building for the Atlantic carrying trade, to supply England, France and Russia with munitions and food. Approval has been given by the President to a bill drafted by the Ship-building Board for an appropriation of \$200,000,000 for construction of wooden ships.

Another approved move is to obtain from Congress authority for the President to limit exportation of any article of domestic production necessary to conserve American supplies of raw material. This is the power of discretionary embargo in varying degrees according to the needs of the hour and the common interest of the nations allied against Germany.

A war trade commission is to be created to advise the Administration on complicated questions of regulating commerce.

Every energy is being strained to stimulate crop production, but the lateness of the start in that direction is a serious handicap. The planting season is already on and the opportunity for mobilization and national direction is nearly gone.

When the British Commission, headed by Foreign Minister Arthur Balfour, arrives, within ten days, many of these national service problems will be brought up for discussion to obtain the benefit of England's experience.

LAWYER ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.
Hugh Garland of Wilmington, Del., tries to Die in Hotel.

A man who registered at Hugh Garland of No. 2200 Parkway, Wilmington, Del., said he was an attorney of that city, thirty-eight years old, hunched his throat and cut both wrists today in a room in Volk's Hotel, No. 663 Third Avenue.

Garland was taken to Bellevue Hospital. He will recover. Beyond making known his identity he would not talk.

50,000 GET MORE PAY.
Increase of 10 Per Cent. for Bethlehem Steel Workers.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa., April 14.—President E. G. Grace of the Bethlehem Steel Company today announced an increase of 10 per cent. in the wages of more than 50,000 employees.

Eddystone Blow-Up an Inside Plot, Says Manager.
CHESTER, Pa., April 14.—General Manager W. G. Wilhelm of the Eddystone Ammunition Corporation said today that the company's investigation into last Tuesday's explosion in which more than 125 persons lost their lives, indicated evidence that the disaster was the result of an inside plot. He would not say what the nature of the evidence is.

BROKERS TURN CURB MARKET INTO WILD PATRIOTIC RALLY

Thousands Cheer as Flag Is Unfurled and Band Plays "Star Spangled Banner."

Thousands of brokers and their employees crowded about the curb market on Broad Street, just south of Exchange Place, at noon to-day and with cheers pledged themselves to aid the Nation. The raising of a monster flag across Broad Street above the curb market brought about the demonstration.

For a minute after the close of the market at noon everything was quiet. Suddenly a military band appeared where a short time before the brokers had been shouting their orders and the sound of "The Star Spangled Banner" awoke all Wall Street.

From every side men rushed. President E. H. McCormack of the New York Curb Brokers' Association signalled to assistants far above the street and the great flag fluttered out. A cheer went up and men, hearing the strains of the national anthem, rushed to the curb market.

Few others than the curb brokers knew the demonstration had been planned and Wall Street was taken by storm. Men dashed from the Stock Exchange, stenographers leaned from office windows waving little American flags, the street was aglow with the national colors, and suddenly hundreds of office boys started ticker tape streamers fluttering from office windows. For ten minutes the crowd cheered and the band played, but not a word was spoken.

When he could make himself heard President McCormack introduced Paul D. Cravath, who in a patriotic speech aroused the crowd to a new burst of enthusiasm. He said he knew they realized that many who were cheering would enlist and might never come back. Hundreds shouted they were ready for whatever came.

Several curb brokers had been at work on a plan to have the curb men subscribe to a fund to buy a submarine chaser for the Government, and after Mr. Cravath finished speaking it was announced that \$100,000 had been raised for the purpose and that the balance would be forthcoming in a few hours.

Five Commissioner Adamson followed Mr. Cravath and the cheering continued. The crowd extended for blocks, and at one o'clock the great demonstration ended with the band playing and the multitude singing "America."

MOUSE UPSETS COURT ROOM.
Sailor's Pet Drives Women to Benches, Then Does Tricks.

The dignity and other things of the court of Judge Daniel O'Regan in Jersey City were upset today when a little white mouse, an exhibit in a case, scampered from the Judge's desk into the crowd of women spectators. The women promptly mounted benches and screamed. Mouse disappeared but came back when Harry Foley, a sailor, arrested for exhibiting it on the street with a parrot that spoke six languages, called it. Foley was discharged and presented the mouse to the Judge after putting it through several tricks.

DENIES KAISER IS IN HOLLAND.
Rotterdam Despatch Discredited Reports to The Hague.

LONDON, April 14.—Denial that the Kaiser is in Holland was contained in a despatch from the Rotterdam correspondent of the Daily Telegraph today.

Hague despatches had carried rumors that the Kaiser had arrived or was about to arrive at Cassel, Middelburg, Arnhem, Holland.

\$7,000,000,000 WAR LOAN PASSES THE HOUSE TO-DAY; AMENDMENTS DELAY VOTE

Debate Continues Several Hours After Time Set—Speeches Urging Quick Action in Giving Aid to France Stir Congressmen to Applause.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—A flood of amendments to the bond issue bill, shortly before 2 o'clock—the time House leaders had set for a vote—delayed final action on the measure for several hours. Most of the amendments merely furnished an opportunity for members to speak.

Majority Leader Kitchin offered a committee amendment, designed to overcome objections, and cut down discussion, stating that the Allied loan is more for "more efficient provision for the national security and defense, and providing that the money shall be loaned only to countries at war with enemies of the United States."

Several minor changes, suggested by Mr. Lenroot of Wisconsin providing that the \$3,000,000,000 placed in the President's hands shall be loaned only to powers now engaged in warring on Germany, were adopted.

An amendment by Representative Shackelford to levy an additional income tax with a view to preventing any net income of over \$50,000 annually to any person was ruled out of order on objection by Democratic Leader Kitchin.

A proposal by Representative Townner of Iowa, to eliminate the proposed \$3,000,000,000 loan to the Allies was eliminated also.

Speeches by Republican Leader Mann and Representatives Rainey of Illinois, Fitzgerald of New York, and Gardner of Massachusetts urging full adoption of the broad features of the Administration's plan were roundly applauded.

Towner explained he did not think power should be vested in the Secretary of the Treasury and the President alone to manage the loan without more assistance from Congress. He declared he was not opposed to the proposed loan itself.

Supporters of the bill, however, saw in the result of the vote on Towner's proposal a test of their strength and they attacked it with fervid and patriotic arguments.

"France, 149 years ago, when our country was gone," declared Representative Rainey amid applause, "loaned us millions and millions without discussion or debate. The thing to do is to pass this bill and pass it quickly and say to the world that we propose to help our friends and to do it quickly."

Representative Fitzgerald aroused great enthusiasm by declaring he favored making the loan at once not because of a desire to help another nation, but to help maintain the rights of the United States.

"Whatever we may owe to France is not enough to justify our entering this war," he said. "We have been dragged into this war by another nation's violation of our right. I have no sympathy with the statement that we may or may not get our money back. We may or we may not, but that is of no difference."

Money being the only aid that this country can now give to the Allies, Representative Mann declared, it should not be denied them.

"We are not prepared," he said, "to place men in the field. We are not prepared to let them go."

(Continued on Second Page.)

SUBMARINE SINKS HOSPITAL VESSEL; BRITISH SAVE FOES

Gloucester City, on Mercy Errand, Is Torpedoed in the English Channel.

LONDON, April 14.—Two more British hospital ships have been sunk in the English Channel—the Gloucester Castle by a German submarine on March 30, the Salta by a mine on April 10.

The Gloucester Castle was torpedoed without warning. All the wounded on board were saved.

There were no wounded on the Salta. Fifty-two of her company lost their lives.

There were 450 wounded on board the Gloucester Castle, including a few German prisoners. All of these were saved by vessels which hastened to the aid of the sinking hospital ship. None of the hospital staff was injured, but an engineer and fireman were killed by the explosion of the torpedo and several members of the engine room staff were wounded.

Moonlight and a smooth sea greatly helped in the work of rescue, which was carried on with remarkable speed. The worst cases among the wounded were hoisted in cots, either overboard or through the side ports, to the decks of the rescuing ships. The latter started at full speed for harbor as soon as they were loaded, and all the wounded were safely removed to hospital ashore.

An Athens despatch reports that the Greek steamer Lyavtho, of 1,200 tons, bound for New York, was torpedoed in the Mediterranean on Sunday.

Rumors of Submarines and Raiders Not Verified.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Many reports of German submarines and commerce destroyers, supposed to be lying in wait off various American ports, continue to come to the Navy Department, but no truth has so far been discovered in any of them, although Secretary Daniels said today hundreds have been thoroughly sifted.

FIRM OF MORRIS & POPE, BROAD ST. BROKERS, FAILS

Liabilities Will Be Little More Than \$100,000, According to Unofficial Reports.

Announcement was made at the New York Stock Exchange to-day of the failure of Morris & Pope of No. 59 Broad Street. No statement of the financial condition of the firm was made, but it is understood among brokers that the liabilities will not be greatly in excess of \$100,000.

"The firm of Morris & Pope has found that its capital has become impaired," stated John S. Montgomery of Montgomery & Phelps, counsel to the firm, "and felt it a duty to customers and creditors to make an assignment for their benefit. The firm fully expects to be able to meet all its obligations."

The members of the firm organized in January, 1915, are Lewis G. Morris, the Stock Exchange member; J. Hathaway Pope and Frank H. Porter. According to gossip the firm was caught with many short customers in the bull market of ten days ago.

HOW TO GAIN WEIGHT.
Father John's Medicine builds new flesh and strength for the weak and run down.—Adv.

BIG MINING CITY ABLAZE; BRITISH SWEEP GERMANS BACK AT BOTH ENDS OF LINE

Haig Troops Fight Their Way to a Mile From St. Quentin, While the French Artillery Pounds the Line South of the City.

CAMBRAI SURE TO FALL UNDER SMASHING BLOWS

LONDON, April 14.—Lens, on the extreme northern end, and St. Quentin on the extreme southern end of the British offensive—more than forty miles apart on a straight line—are under hard pressure to-day. Cambrai, in the centre of the line, is further menaced. Fall of all three seems certain and a German retreat from the mining field between the present battle line and the Belgian border apparently is inevitable.

[Berlin to-day makes the usual claim that attacks of the Allies were repulsed. Capture of three officers and 200 men is mentioned. British reports last night estimated the number of Germans taken prisoner at 12,000.]

By smashing blows British troops on the right wing reached Fayet, a mile from St. Quentin. Further south the French artillery furiously pounded the German line.

In the vicinity of Lens on the left wing Haig's forces made big gains, the Canadians again distinguishing themselves. It is believed they will within a very short time enter Lens, principal city in the great French mining district now held by the Germans. Some reports say the city is ablaze. British troops are now attacking the city on two sides.

Another mile of the Hindenburg line in the vicinity of Lens was taken by the British onslaught to-day. Pit No. 6, to the north of Glyncy and Pit No. 11, east of Double Crassier, were both captured. This extends by three miles to the north, the front along which the Teutons' line is now broken.

The position on which the Germans swung pivot-like in the retreat to the Hindenburg line is now turned to a distance of nearly eight miles southeast of Arras.

Gains of last night were made on a total front of nine miles—five in the vicinity of St. Quentin and four in the region around Lens.

WOUNDED AVIATOR WINS AIR BATTLE, REPORTS, THEN DIES

Young Englishman Brings Down German Machine Inside the British Lines.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE (via London), April 14.—These days are filled with thrilling incidents of individual exploits which are difficult to sort from the mass coming in from so wide a battlefield.

One of the most remarkable is that of a young aviator who, although shot in the eye and the leg in an air battle yesterday, succeeded in bringing down the opposing machine in his own lines, dragged himself from his airplane, made a verbal report on his mission and died a few moments later.

Hell-up!
CHICAGO, April 14.—"Enlist!" inquired a recruiting sergeant of a slacker at the Marriage License Bureau.

"To hell with you," answered the slacker.

"Enlist!" continued the sergeant.

"Hell!" came the answer of the next two in line.